## Amusements Co-Night,

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Art Loan Exhibition.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8—"Orpheus and Eurydice."
CASINO—8—"The Begrar Student."
DAIA'S THEATHE—8—"Seven-Twenty-Eight."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—"Friend and Foe."
HAVERLY'S SAN FRANCISCO MINSTELLS—S—Minstrels.
MADISON SQUARE THEATHE—8—"I.A Gloconda."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—"LA Gloconda."
NEW PARK THEATHE—8—"The Princess Chuck."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—"The Pavements of Paris."
STECK HAIL—8—Chamber Concert.
STRINWAY HALL—8—Chedital.
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH (Basement)—Fair.
THALIA THEATHE—8—"Leichte Cavallerie."
THEATHE COMIQUE—2 and 8—"Cordelia's Aspirations."
UNION SQUARE THEATHE—8—"Storm Beaten."
WALLACK'S THEATHE—8—"STROTM Beaten."
WALLACK'S THEATHE—8—"An American Wife."
3D AVENUE THEATRE—8—"The Glass of Fashion."
14TH STREET THEATRE—8—"Fedora."

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## New York Daily Tribane. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 20.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORIEGN.-The Crown Prince of Germany witnessed a review of 20,000 Italian troops in Rome yesterday. = Irish conspirators were on trial in Edinburgh and in Cork yesterday and Mr. Gladstone was guarded by policemen at Hawarden. The Spanish Ministry may resign in consequence of lack of support in the Cortes. ==== Reports received at Constantinople from the Soudan state that El Mahdi with his army is moving westward from El Obeid. === It was rumored in Paris that Admiral Courbet has occupied Sontay in Tonquin without resistance, the Chinese having evacnated the place.

Congress .- In the Senate bills were introduced to regulate the sub-letting of mail contracts, for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of railroad transportation, to promote the efficiency of the Army, and to consolidate the Bureau of Military Justice and Corps of Judge Advocates of the Army; a bill was passed adopting for the District of Columbia the new time standard; the report of the Committee on Rules was further considered. === In the House, after debate, Thomas G. Skinner was sworn as a Representative from the 1st

Inion met at Camden, === The Louisiana Democratic convention made no headway. = Miss Reecca Williams, of Baltimore, has broken her wedding engagement, \_\_\_ J. H. Quinn was virtually convicted of setting fire to a Poughkeepsie hotel, A slight railway accident near Red Bank, N. J., interrupted travel two hours. The cantilever bridge at Niagara will be formally opened to-day. \_\_\_\_ Nine persons are ill, two fatally, with trichinosis, at Bloomington, Ill. A mass meeting was held in Washington, to express indignation at O'Donnell's fate, \_\_\_\_ Cotton warehouses in Baltimore were burned, === The property of the late Zenus Barnum, of Baltimore, has been awarded judicially to the McDonough Institute.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Council of Reform presented to the Board of Estimate yesterday a protest against extravagance in city departments, especially in the Department of Public Works. == In the Aqueduct Commission O. B. Potter sharply criticised Commissioner Thompson's management of plans to increase the water supply. == The cross-examination of General di Cesnola was continued. \_\_\_ Mrs. De Meli testified in her suit for a limited divorce. = Alumni of Hamilton College ate their annual dinner. - Navigation was impeded by the snowstorm. ==== Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.39 cents. = Stocks were active only in spots, and after an early advance declined and closed unset-

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy followed by fair weather and lower temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 36°; lowest, 24°; average, 2934°.

The regulations prescribed by Mayor Edson to govern admission into the Civil Service of the city are apparently full and complete. Their success will depend in a great measure on the persons apponited as examiners. If the Mayor makes good appointments, he will have taken a long step toward effecting a much needed reform in the city government.

The amendments to the plan for reorganizing the Republican party in this city appear well calculated to secure an honest expression of opinion through the primaries and committees. The primary election law will make it dangerous for any Democrat to vote under the new plan, even if his name should be on the rolls. and escape the scrutiny of the Committee of Eighteen.

The Irish supporters of the dynamite warfare do not appear to decrease in number because of the justice dealt out to them by the English courts. Through fear of more explosions and murders, unusual precautions are now being taken in London and other cities. Even Mr. Gladstone has become impressed with the great danger, and he was guarded yesterday by detectives on his way to and from church. This is certainly a deplorable condition of affairs. Ireland will gain nothing and lose a great deal from the misguided energies of the dynamite flends.

The Democrats in the House have set to work to create several new committees, in order to provide chairmanships for their great statesmen of the Perry Belmont type. General Keifer wants to assist in this work, though it is doubtful, from the action taken in the House yesterday on one of his resolutions, whether or not his assistance will be of any benefit. But if a Committee on Woman Suffrage is created, mittee is to be created, if at all, solely to com-

as he proposes, the chairmanship ought by all the measure of his ability and no doubt afford great satisfaction to the workers in the Woman Suffrage cause.

The Speaker's troubles increase. They were bad enough when he was only trying to distribute 45 chairmanships to the satisfaction of 196 Democratic statesmen; but now the suspicion is abroad at the Capitol that Colonel Morrison, Mr. Carlisle's Prime Minister, is striving to get 45 men appointed who think that Colonel Morrison would be an excellent Presidential candidate in 1884; other ambitious Democrats, therefore, are doing their best to check this little scheme, But they seem to be on the wrong scent. Undoubtedly Presidential considerations enter into the chairmanship problem; but there is one gentleman's chances which the Speaker will push harder than Colonel Morrison's. His name is John G. Carlisle.

It is a good indication of the temper of the Republican party that the contest for Speaker is being conducted entirely free from factional feeling. The interference of retired politicians, without influence, cannot be accounted of any weight, and the candidates who suffer from such a cause are unduly blamed. There is no evidence that the President or any member of Congress is interfering in the contest; and it is to be hoped that the present good feeling will continue to the end. It is especially important that a good Speaker should be chosen this year. this city should be intrusted to a committee that will probe to the bottom the frauds in the Public Works and other departments. That will depend altogether upon the Speaker.

The rapid increase in the number of inmates in the city insane asylums is a matter for serious consideration. In ten years the increase has been over 100 per cent. No doubt this is in some measure due to the fact that the range of mental diseases has been enlarged by medical science. The time was when only furious frenzy or complete idiocy or imbecility was recognized as cause for calling a patient insane; now there are many distinctions and numerous classes. But it is also true that New-York city has to care for many lunatics brought here from neighboring towns and States and abandened on the streets. The asylums are now crowded to such an extent that several hundred patients cannot be properly cared for. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have not used the appropriation of \$25,000 made last year to purchase a farm, because the sum was found insufficient. They were before the Board of Estimate yesterday seeking a larger appropriation. The Commissioners make a mistake in not finding out exactly what they want before asking for an appropriation of this kind. That done it would be mistaken economy for the Board of Estimate not to grant the request.

The proposal that the city should place its water supply at the mercy of one enormous dam at Quaker Bridge, rightly meets with the strong opposition of tax-payers like Mr. O. B. Potter and Mr. E. S. Jaffray, who have carefully studied the question. The only persons who favor the project, apparently, are Commissioner Thompson and his engineers. And as Congressman Potter said yesterday, what the engineers of the Public Works Department want judged by the results of their estimates on unbalanced bid contracts, it would be evident that something else besides common sense is needed. Mr. Potter cannot see how Mr. Thompson expends \$275,000 a year to maintain the present aqueduct. If he follows closely | people. the revelations in THE TRIBUNE he will be able to understand where the money goes. In 1879 Allan Campbell began the work of constructing a conduit to the Bronx and Byram rivers. It was to be completed in two years and a half, and to cost \$2,250,000. Mr. Campbell had the DOMESTIC.—The New-Jersey State Temperance contracts let within his estimates when Mr. Thompson became Commissioner of Public Works. The cost of the work is now about twice the original estimate, and is not much over half done. Mr. Thompson said a year ago that the conduit would be completed last autumn. He said yesterday that it would be finished next autumn. No wonder Mr. Potter distrusted Mr. Thompson's statement.

WASTING PUBLIC MONEY.

The Democratic party begins to illustrate itself, even before the House has organized. Everybody knows that each new committee involves new expense, as well as new entanglement of business through strife between committees as to precedence in action. Every person who knows anything about legislation at Washington knows, also, that there are too many committees, and the important committees have been made too large. Public business is greatly delayed by the difficulty of getting a quorum in the large committees, and by the endless wrangles into which "many men of many minds" plunge such unwieldy bodies, But places must be made for partisans. Rooms must be provided for influential leaders of the party, and, as all claim that distinction, additional committees must be created, with additional expense for rooms, for clerks who serve the chairmen as private secretaries in portant functions of the President pro tem. He their correspondence with constituents, for stationery and conveniences which the committee is supposed to need, but which the chairmen find very useful, and for personal service of runners or servants. So the expense is piled up, while the public business is delayed and confused, all because partisans must be provided for and honored at public cost.

Apparently to relieve the Speaker, and court the Greenback interest, the House Committee on Rules has agreed to report in favor of a separate Committee on Labor. That makes a new chairman's place, doubtless for the member from Iowa who was elected as a Greenback member, but went into Democratic caucus and voted for Mr. Carlisle. Also, it gives other Democratic statesmen a chance for small demagogism. But what is the use of a Committee on Labor ? The principal duty of most of the House committees is to consider the effects of proposed measures upon the interests of American labor. Next let us have a separate Com-

mittee on Wealth, and another on Happiness. It has also been determined to create a new no sense in this. If an appropriations committee is fit for its duty, it ought to pass upon and report all bills making appropriations for the different branches of public service. If it is not fit for its duty, it ought to be discharged, and new men selected. But the Committee on Commerce, not having enough else to do. has been principally engaged of late in contriving The Big Divide," which has given so much offence to the people. Now it is proposed that this great annual combination of pilferings and robberies, jobs and meritorious appropriations shall have a separate committee for the sole purpose of contriving it. That such a change is not for the public interest is obvious. Democratic members will find next year not a few of their constituents who will wish to know why it was made. They will probably give in answer every reason but the true one; the new com-

pose differences between wrangling Democratic means to be given Mr. Belmont. It would fill aspirants for place, and to give a better chance for making a waste of public money serve partisan ends in certain districts.

TROUBLE IN THE TRANSVAAL A dispatch to THE TRIBUNE last week stated that the Boers have executed a native chief despite the assurance of President Kruger that the sentence should not be carried out until he had held a conference on the subject with Lord Derby, the British Colonial Secretary. The Boers have probably not made their path any easier by what appears from this statement to have been an act of inexcusable bad faith. But judging from the past course of these people they do not care whether they offend or conciliate any Power, being endowed not only with a most aggressive spirit of independence, but being also of that intolerant temper which our own Pilgrim Fathers so strongly manifested. Yet the Boers have at this moment good reason for behaving with common courtesy to England, for they have demands pending before the British Government of considerable importance to themselves. They demand complete autonomy and absence of interference with their foreign or domestic policy by England. As the latter is under pledge to protect the native tribes whose territory marches with the Boer frontiers, and as the Boers even now propose to annex part of Bechuanland, whose inhabitants possess special claims upon English protection, it looks as if there might be the makings of a very The duty of investigating the government of pretty quarrel here. At present the Boers demand Stellaland and Goshen, saying that it is necessary to annex them for the sake of peace and order. But, as The Fortnightly Review suggests, "Is there not too much reason to fear that the vision of the Transvaal annexationists may never fail to discover a new Stellaland and Goshen just outside the limits of the country which has most recently been included behind

the Transvaal frontier?" England's embarrassment arises from the fact that the Boers, if once they are given the complete independence they demand, will be certain to find abundant excuses for further and yet further annexation; and that since it is impossible to hold the native tribes with an absolutely tight rein, there is no means of preventing them from occasionally playing into the hands of an aggressive and determined community like that of the Transvaal. She cannot abandon these tribes altogether, or if she does she might as well prepare to withdraw from South Africa. She therefore can hardly afford to make the concessions required of her by the Boers, and if she does not the Boers are quite apable of renouncing her suzerainty, and proceeding with their policy of annexation in spite of her. It is a difficult situation, for of course Mr. Gladstone does not want even to seem to interfere vexatiously with the Boers, and yet he may be compelled to choose between a policy of coercion and one of abandonment, and it is not likely that English public opinion will sanction the latter.

The truth is that the Boers and the natives ould probably get on well enough if the former did not covet the land of the latter. The natives have already found, in some instances, that even the stern and arbitrary rule of their white neighbors is preferable to the anarchy and insecurity of their own territories, and it left to themselves they would quite possibly welcome incorporation with the Transvaal, But most is a little common sense. If they were forcible annexation arouses resentment and challenges resistance, and that excuses harsh er cruel methods, and so from bad to worse the quarrel grows. No matter what virtues the Boers may have, and they have many, it must be said that they are a very impracticable

A MARE'S NEST.

The constitutional lawyers on the Democratic side of the Senate have found a mare's nest in the first of the proposed new code of rules and they are greatly agitated over the discovery. This is simply a provision that when the President pro may designate another Senator to preside in his absence, such designation not to hold good more than three days. Some of the Democratic Senators, notably Mr. Bayard, see in this a grave danger to the Presidential succession. They point to the present situation for a proof of the danger. Suppose Mr. Edmunds to be called away from the Capitol for three days. He designates a Senator to preside in his stead. During the three days President Arthur saddenly dies, and, as the Democratic leaders argue, the Schator whom Mr. Edmunds has thus casually selected becomes the President of the United States until March 4, 1885, as the time has passed when, under the statute, a special election could be held to precede inauguration next March. Such a situation would of course raise a great many embarrassing questions; but it is reassuring to reflect that there is no reason for believing that the situation could ever exist.

Senator Edmunds stated both the law and the practice and the common sense of this question when he said the other day that a Senator designated in this way to preside could never claim to be in the line of Presidential succession, for the reason that such a designated Senator has never exercised any of the imhas never, so far as the records of the Senate show, signed a bill or a joint resolution, or done anything more than act as a stop-gap in the chair. This is the practice, and the law and common sense coincide with it. The real President pro tem is the man whom the Senate elects to that place, and it is only reasonable to suppose that he continues to hold the place so long as he is able or willing to do so, or until the Senate chooses his successor.

CUT DOWN THE EXPENSES.

As prominent and trustworthy a Democrat as Robert B. Roosevelt is authority for the assertion that the office of Register of this city is worth \$100,000 a year.

This is twice the salary paid the President of paid the Governor of this State. It is greater by \$38,000 than the combined salaries and allowances of all the Judges of the Court of Appeals. It is greater by over \$3,500 than the combined salaries of the Secretary of State. the State Controller, the State Treasurer, and of Committee on Rivers and Harbors. There is the entire clerical force of those three depart-

What occasions this extraordinary discrepancy? Wherein consists the evident and palpable injustice I is the Register preposterously overpaid, or are the other public officials whom we have mentioned preposterously underpaid? These are questions which deeply concern all good citizens. They come home with irresistible force to every man that has taxes to pay, and that, very naturally and very properly, is disinclined to pay more than is really necessary. And there cannot be any doubt in regard to the way in which they will be answered by reasonable people. Whoever is really in favor jurisdiction. They can commit the gravest of practical, wholesome reform, of the kind that is concrete and that begins at home, will say that it is little better than robbing the \$100,000 for administering one city office for a | to remain in any American State in considerable

fees, and not out of the proceeds of taxation, makes not a jot of difference. The fees ought to go into the city Treasury to lessen the burdens of the people. The office of Register is of much importance and responsibility, and that fact, of course, is to be given full weight in determining the compensation that should go to its incumbent. But say that he received ten or twelve thousand dollars for his services,does anybody pretend to argue that he would not be generously paid? Applying the business principle test, does anybody suppose that similar services rendered to a banking or mercantile corporation would command more than \$10,000

a vear? The minds of the tax-payers of the Metropolis are in a state of healthy ferment just now. THE TRIBUNE'S exposure of the reckless and profligate manner in which the great department of our local government is conducted has produced a profound sensation. There is a general, non-partisan demand for such a radical change in methods and in men as will accomplish a thorough correction of abuses, and make economy and efficiency the rule in the management of the affairs of the city. This righteous demand of public sentiment will not be fully met so long as the emoluments of some of the city and county offices remain at the present outrageously extravagant figure. On the theory that a Register is expected at short, stated intervals to "whack up" handsomely for the benefit of the party the present compensation of the office is explainable. If the Register puts \$50,000 into his own pocket, and gives his party \$50,000 to send into "close districts" during important campaigns, there is no ground for complaint on the part of the taxpayers unless it happens that they labor under the impression that the people ought not to be asked to pay the expenses of political organizations.

The next Legislature is certain to be asked to pass measures in the interest of New-York city office-holders. The annual tinkering at the charter of the Metropolis generally is largely for their benefit. Let the law-makers of 1884 institute a change. Let them approach the consideration of the question of the needs of this city from the point of view of the taxpayer and not of the tax-consumer.

A DANGEROUS TOPIC. We suspect that The World is not quite clear in its mind about the tariff. At all events, it keeps trying to explain itself, day after day, with seeming consciousness that all its previous efforts to explain itself have been in its own estimation abortive. The difficulty seems to be that The World wants to save the Democratic party and yet to say something about the tariff. Now the tariff question is a can of nitro-glycerine in the hold of the Democratic steamship, which cannot be stirred rashly without danger of blowing the whole concern apart in no time. But it would be well, nevertheless, for The World to put the question before the public candidly and without misrepresentation.

Republicans do not object to a reduction of ax, or to a reduction of surplus revenue; what they desire is to avoid disturbing and prostrating the industries of the country unneces sarily. The majority of Democrats propose to reduce the surplus of the taxes by catting protection out of the tariff. That does not seem to Republicans the wisest way to reach the desired end, because it will indefinitely disorder the industries of the country, and because no one can reasonably expect that a moderate or prudent reduction of duties will result in a reduction of revenue. A part of the Democrats, but not a majority, because they supported Mr. Randall and were beaten more than two to one, would like to cut off revenue by cutting off internal taxes. But the Republicans do not see good reason for that course. This year, the responsibility being with Democrats, there is a general disposition among Republicans to wait, possessing their souls in patience. It seems to them tolerably sure that the Democrats will propose an unwise way of reducing taxation, if any. They can afford to wait, with that idea, tem of the Senate finds it necessary to be absent | until the Democrats get ready to say what they

CHINESE SECRET SOCIETIES, Wherever the Chinese have established colonies they have, sooner or later, come into conflict with the existing authority through their secret societies. In some cases these organizations have grown so tyrannous and powerful that they have attempted to overthrow the government of the country. In the British colonies, where Chinese are numerous, it has been found necessary to deal directly and in a summary way with this question. In some Oriental countries colonized by Chinese there have been serious struggles for mastery between the colonists and the government. In San Francisco the secret societics have long exercised an oppressive sway over the Chinese quarter, and there are few Chinamen so powerful as to escape their black-mail requisitions. In Sacramento, a few weeks ago, two bands of hired fighters belonging to riva organizations of the kind, had a fight with pistols and knives in the public street, and there were several serious casualties. The administration of justice in American courts, where Chinese are concerned, is often interfered with, and at times completely prevented, by the terrorism of the secret societies.

Only a few days since a Chinese who had acted as interpreter in a San Francisco court, and who had been useful in detecting the fraudulent representations of Chinese immigrant laorers who sought to pass as merchants, was forced to resign his position, and to appeal to the police for protection against the so-called 'highbinders," or hired bullies and assassins of the secret "Hongs." When a Chinese crime is committed it is very difficult to find witnesses. They are afraid to testify, because by so doing they will be marked for vengeance. The "highbinders" are all criminals. They are in the pay of the secret societies, which latter, for their own purposes, shelter and protect and enable them to establish a criminal guild, to the depredations of which the industrious and lawabiding Chinese are exposed without remedy. the United States. It is ten times the salary The general result is that the Chinese colony is dominated by its worst elements, and that even the wealthy merchants are compelled to pay blackmail, while the American laws are practically inoperative whenever seriously opposed by the secret organizations of Chinatown.

How to put an end to this condition of things is, however, a difficult question. The police and the municipality of San Francisco have tried to do so ineffectually. The Legislature of California has also failed to solve the problem. The language is, of course, one of the greatest obstacles. Chinese interpreters are indespensable to all proceedings concerning Chinese, and no way has been found of preventing them from being intimidated or suborned. This difficulty of bringing Chinese colonies under the sway of our laws is really the most serious objection that has yet been raised to Chinese immigration, and there can be no doubt as to its reality. The Chinese secret societies are beyond our crimes, exercise the most outrageous tyranny, levy blackmail wholesale, punish their enemies by assassination, terrorize the whole colony, and common treasury to pay out the great sum of defy our police and courts. If the Chinese are year. The fact that the Register is paid by numbers, permanently, as appears probable, it

will certainly be necessary to devise means of suppressing their secret societies, and bringing their colonies within the purview of our laws and form of government. Thus far this has not been done.

COLORADO AND THE SILVER QUESTION. Mr. Kelley in the House and Mr. Morrill in the Senate are at one on the silver question. The opposition is represented by Mr. Belford. The country, for its own interests, wishes the coinage of silver stopped, and those who desire a double standard are as earnest about the matter as those who desire a single standard. But Colorado, having silver mines, wants the coinage continued.

The wealth of the State of Colorado is not in its mines. It is a rich agricultural State. One day it will look back upon its mining stage with something like contempt. Its mining camps die out ; Leadville, for instance, is not what it was. Nevada came into the Union a silver State, and a man need not be very rich to own the whole State to-day. Mines get exhaust ed. The development which rests upon mines as a basis is uncertain. But Colorado can do better; its agriculture will make the State rich long after its mines have fallen to secondary importance. Yet at present Colorado thinks silver mining a matter of life and death.

The Democratic Senators had rather poor success in their attempt to exhibit themselves as the only genuine Civil Service Reformers. With a vacancy to fill, and a competent official to restore to his place. whom the Democrats had turned out, the Republicans certainly had a good case, so far as Reform principles are concerned, respecting two of the more important of the offices. And if the Democrats are in favor of the introduction of permaneut tenure in legislative offices-a point which is open to some question-they should prove their sincerity in actions, not in words.

The State of New-York has an Indian problem on its hands in the shape of the Onondaga tribe, once the head of the proud Iroquois confederacy, and now peaceful dwelfers in the neighborhood of Syracase. The last Legislature took steps to bring about a division of the land constituting the Onondaga Reservation, and to rescue the tribe, if possible, from a condition which is alleged to be strangely degraded, in spite of the civilizing influences that surround them. It is stated that the tribe are divided according to their manners and morals regarding the proposed treaty, the Christian element, which has a bare majority, favoring it, while the element which adheres to Indian trations, and has acquired a worse than Indian immorality, objects to it. Care has been taken, apparently, that the Indians shall not be made the victims of speculators or sharpers, as so many tribes have been who have been dealt with in the same manner by the General Government, A division in severalty of the whole or a part of the thousand acres composing the reservation is provided or under such conditions that it shall be forever indienable and untaxable. The credit of the State Government is involved in this matter, as it is declared that the annuity to each man, woman and child has placed a premium upon immorality. Utah is a civiized and virtuous community by comparison, if what is said of the Onondaga Indians be true, and the State seems to have a difficult task before it.

The weather-wise Vennor once again. He tells the bildren of men that the red skies which have delighted them of late are to be regarded as the ndices of warm weather for the next two months. He may be right, but he must admit that the walking yesterday was not too suggestive of streets that had become what you might call parched by over-warm weather.

Still the war of rumors in Wall Street continues. The hostile parties bombard each other with yarns, the Bear party professing certainty that all the mills and mines and merchants are going to the dogs, and that all the railroads are going to commit suicide for the sole benefit of speculators, while the Bull party insists that everything and everybody in the country is prosperous, and that all apparent quarrels are going to be settled this afternoon. Touching the Western pool, for instance, one party says that the contest cannot be settled, and that the Burlington and the Northwestern roads are going to build lines tapping the Union and Kansas Pacific in every direction from Ogden to Omaha, Pacific in every direction from Ogden to Omaha, having already sent surveying parties out for several new roads. This is dreadful—if true. But the other party whispers that those Western freight agents are even now secretly perfecting the new ompact which will suddenly be made public and adopted before any wretched bear has a chance to cover. It is also stated, apparently with some authority, that the Wabash and Missouri Pacific | Department of Public Works. Isn't it strange the other companies will join the Union Pacific in the new pool, but this the Bear party pronounce "rot." s also "authoritatively stated" that President Dillon will resign at a Union Pacific meeting today, and this interesting statement is flatly denied at the office of the company. "You pays your money and you takes your choice," said the showman.

Holman, of Indiana, tells a reporter that the Democratic National Convention will not be held until August. That will be pretty late. Still there will be time enough between August and November for the party to organize the defeat that awaits it.

If a report from Philadelphia is correct, the East, ern trunk line pool has a difficult matter to settle. The report is that General Freight Agent Wilson declares that the Pennsylvania Railroad "will take a firm stand against further concessions to rival lines." That means the West Shore, which has applied for admission to the pool, and, of course, for a large slice of the traffic. If any slice is to be given. somebody now in the pool must suffer. But if the Pennsylvania will make no concessions, the Baltimore and Ohio, being still further from the new ine and less affected by it, will doubtless take the same course. Then the Eric will say, not unnaturally, "our Western business will not be affected by the addition of a new line close to the New-York Central." But the latter road is quite sure to refuse to make all the sacrifices which must be made in order to introduce the West Shore road into the happy family. It will reason that it is equally important to all the roads to avoid a general war of rates. Thus the differences do not seem altogether unimportant, if the Pennsylvania will make no ated and elected President. He has the "bee in his bonmore concessions.

A dispatch from Bristol, Conn., ruthlessly gives the name of a man who committed suicide, killed two of mischildren, and made two others and a servant very sick, by living in a house of which the sink-pipes emptied into a tightly covered cesspool. If the physicians of New-York should begin to print what they know of deaths from similar causes, there would be a wretched time for a great many landlords and tenants.

By way of continuing our citations of Democratic testimony regarding Democratic tendencies in the South, we give this card, which Judge R. F. Mays, of Botetourt County, Virginia, says was recently addressed to him:

Judge R. F. Mays: This is to notice you that you mu Judge R. F. Mays: This is to notice you may leave this county in five days. The Democratic party of this county is determined that no Republican official shall hold office in this county, and no Radieal shall live here and vote here. You are therefore ordered to resign your office and leave the county, or suffer the penalty our regulators shall inflict. We are in carnest, so take warning.

TEX DEMOCRATS.

These "ten Democrats" did not have the courage to sign their names, and so their party friends have it in their power to claim that the note is not genune. But it is not customary for the senders of threatening letters to sign them, and it has been customary for Southern Democrats to send such letters. It is only now and then that men like those in Copiah County, Mississippi, have the courage of their convictions and say what they mean over their own names.

According to The Herald, " the men who supported Mr. Carlisle for Speaker raised the taruff issue boldly, clearly and squarely." This is valuable information, and we hope it may not be contradicted within a day by the men themselves. men go ahead boldly and firmly on the line they have adopted," continues their self-appointed guide.

A consummation devoutly to be wished. But if they do, it will be the first thing they ever did "boldly and firmly." Unless all signs fail, these same men will be shouting for extreme pretectionin some states—within nine calendar months.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Yulce, who is now building a fine esidence in Washington, is said to be the richest citizen of Florida. His fortune is estimated at about three millions.

Dr. Edward Lasker, the German socialist leader, has returned from his extended trip through this country, and is living at present at No. 102 Lexington-ave. He intends to stay in this city until the latter part of January, when he will return to Ger-many, and resume his seat in the Reichstag.

The Rev. F. A. Douglas, for many years the secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, has ccepted a call to the Baptist Church in Middletown. N. J., near Long Branch. It is one of the oldest Baptist churches in the country, having been or-ganized in 1688.

A Cleveland Leader correspondent quotes a Representative in Congress as saying of Senator Brown. of Georgia: "Did you ever see him carry an umbrella when there was no rain falling? He holds it in front of him. Well, he does that because he is too mean to put the umbrella on the ground, for fear he will wear out the ferule."

"When Mr. Polk was inaugurated," said Simon Cameron the other day, talking over old times, Mr. Buchanan came to me and said 'Cameron, Polk has tendered me the position of Secretary of State in his Cabinet. What would you do about it? 'Why ask me? You have already made up your mind to accept it.' 'Then who will succeed me as Senator ?' 'I think Simon Cameron will.' Mr. as Senator? 'I think Simon Cameron will.' Mr.
Buchanan walked away, and was never after my
friend, although we never quarrelled. I have
always thought he had a candidate of his own.
When the Legislature met to choose Mr.
Buchanan's successor, I was elected. . My
seat in the Senate was directly behind that of Mr.
Calhoun, and he was very kind to me from the day
I entered public life. Next to Mr. Webster, he was
the greatest man I ever knew."

Miss Mary Anderson's photographs are having a wider sale in London, it is said, than those of any other actress, English or foreign, who has played in that city, and they are to be seen in almost every imaginable costume and attitude. So many sittings have seriously encroached upon the time she wishes to devote to other things. "But," says she, " what am I to do? I come down to breakfast and find a beautiful bouquet waiting for me. By its side lies a dainty little note from an enterprising photographer, which reads thus: 'Madam-Every day we have endless inquiries for your photograph. We have, of course, to send our customers away without being course, to send our customers away without being able to satisfy their demands. Could you sit to our artist? We should be very grateful to you, etc., and it generally ends in my compliance." But Miss Anderson doesn't sit once for each attitude. Oh no, She makes them take her in a dozen positions at a time. That is to say, she has them arrange a dozen cameras and operators in almost a semi-circle, and then she sits down or stands in the centre, and is photographed from a dozen different points of view simultaneously. But when particularly elaborate work is to be done, she makes the photographer bring his apparatus to her own drawing-room, and take her picture there.

Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe is said to have had a pretty tough experience in going to Geneseo the other day to administer the rite of confirmation First he got in a train going the wrong way, and had to get out at Livonia and hire a carriage to convey him to Geneseo. Getting there, he found that his valise, containing his surplice, which had come by the train he should have taken, was locked up in the depot, and it took some time to find the station master who had the key. Getting out his surplice, he made a rush for the church, where the services were already under way, but thought it necessary to have a drink of water before beginning his duties. The only man who was supposed to be able to get the water was the organ-blower, and he could only go for it on condition that the Bishop took his place at the bellows, which the latter did, Even then no water could be obtained, and the Bishop had to take part in the services with his throat full of dust. Nor was this the last of his trials. When the service was over, by some misunderstanding there was no carriage in waiting to take him to the house where he was to spend the night, and he had to ride thither in a fish-wagon, which was the only conveyance procurable. And finally the horse ran away and narrowly avoided upsetting the Bishop into the gatter. "We trust," says The Genesco Republic, "that the Bishop will not have any hesitation in coming to Genesco in the future." vices were already under way, but thought it neces-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- General Anson G. Mo Cook, the new Secretary of the Senate, made his first official appearance in the House this morning,

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

THE TRIBUNE'S EXPOSURES. Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien .- I am glad to see that there is one paper with courage enough to attack the corrupt papers ignore the facts? When The Times published the figures I gave them about the Tweed ring the other papers copied them, particularly THE TRIBUNE, and it exposed other corrupt officers, too. Those papers which do not follow THE TRIBUNE's lead will "get left," I tell you, and will have to print the facts when an official investigation is made by the Legislature. . . You want to turn to the "big pipe contracts" which are controlled by a ring of contractors through Maurice B. Flynn. These contractors get all these contracts at big prices and furnish light weight and short quantity. All Westchester is being laid with inferior pipes at this very moment. The money made on these "big pipe contracts" is enormous. The city doesn't get more than than three-quarters of a mile for

every mile of big pipe it pays for. NEW NEWSPAPER VENTURES.

Fred. Schell, artist .- I hear that the Texas Siftings man, Knox, is shortly to start a large weekly in this city, to be edited by Hugh McDermott. It is to be called after Oakey Hall's old paper, the Leader, and is to be modelled on that sheet, with a touch of the humorous in style. Oh! I don't know that the sculptor, who fought a bogus duel with Knox, is to illustrate it. The new penny afternoon paper is supposed to be backed by the anti-monopoly

LOGAN, ARTHUR AND MCCOOK. George W. Hooker.—Of course, after General McCook's election by the Senate caucus as the candidate for Secretary I stood no chance for the nomination for Sergeant at-Arms, but I should have won if the Secretary had come from some other State. . . . I see that some of the papers are trying to make it appear that McCook's success was a slap at President Arthur. It had no such meaning. Ninety per cent of the Senators who voted for McCook are friendly to the President. . . . General net"-a whole hive of 'em. But no candidate talked of as yet is as weak in this State, where the real fight next year is to be, as General Logan. His persistent attacks upon General Fitz John Porter injure him in this State. Porter led about ten thousand New-York soldlers during the war,

and, whether he was or was not guilty of treason, they stilf swear by him. MR. VANDERBILT'S ART TREASURES. William Turnbull,-Mr. Vanderbilt has not been merely altering his gallery; he has really built a new gallery at a cost for the building alone of \$150,000. That would build a very handsome residence for ordinary mortals, wouldn't it! I understand that the new gallery will dis

CLEAN STREETS AND CLEAN RECORDS. Street Commissioner Coleman.-The first snow of the season came both late and light. Such a fall does not seriously incommode merchants or impede travel, and I did not put on an extra force to clean it off yesterday I could have spent a thousand dollars more in the effort, but it would have been wasted. I could easily spend a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand dollars more each year than I do without having a cartical more of dirt to remove from the city and without improving our sanitary condition, but it would be useless. On streets which I now clean once a week I could daily take up some dirt, but the cost would be seven times as much, and still only the same amount of dirt be removed. The only advantage would be that the streets would look cleaner. This is the point the people generally do not appreclate or understand. The sanitary condition of New-York was never better than now. This is largely due to the rigid enforcement by the Health Board of the sanitary laws, particularly as they apply to tenement houses. No. ched upon my bureau of the THE TRIBUNE has not yet touched upon my bureau of the Department. When it does I hope to be ready with a good and satisfactory explanation. I think it is an error not to reply promptly to charges in which the public are interested. Public opinion is quickly formed when s is maintained under charges of the kind the TRIBUNE is making, and no power can stand loas against public